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A NEW BROCKET FROM YUCATAN.

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One of the most surprising discoveries made by Nelson and Goldman in their recent explorations in Yucatan and Campeche is a new species of Brocket. The animal differs totally in color from *Mazama sartorii*, the only known species from Mexico and Central America, being grayish or drab instead of red. That so large an animal should remain so long unknown to naturalists is probably due to its habit of living in dense undergrowth in the arid tropical forests, where it is rarely seen, even by the natives. Two specimens were obtained: an adult male from Tunkas, Yucatan, and an adult female from Apazote, Campeche. The relationship of the species to *M. nemorivagus* of South America, I am unable to determine from lack of specimens. The new animal, however, is decidedly larger than *nemorivagus*. It may be known by the following description:

Mazama pandora sp. nov.

Type from Tunkas, Yucatan. No. 108,273, ♂ ad., U. S. Nat. Museum, Biol. Survey Coll: Feb. 15, 1901, E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Orig. No. 14,544.

Characters.—Size and ears about the same as in the Red Brocket; color grayish or drab brown; antlers straight spikes (in type specimen

113 mm. long), deeply plicated or furrowed longitudinally; neck haired like rest of body (not scantily as in *M. sartorii*).

Color.—Animal drab brown above and below, becoming grayish on neck; hairs of back annulated subapically with pale fulvous; chin, underlip, front of upperlip, inguinal region, and inner sides of thighs and foreleg white or whitish; anal region and upper side of tail dull fulvous; underside of tail white; ears drab brown with white spot or edging at anterior base of opening; muzzle and sides of face drab brown; anterior base of ear, eyelids, and upperlip washed with fulvous; forehead marked with patches of rusty red; foreleg and fore and hind feet dull fulvous.

Cranial characters.—Skull similar in general to that of *sartorii* but a trifle larger; rostrum broader, especially anteriorly; nasals decidedly longer; *frontals very much broader* behind orbits; lachrymal larger, the lachrymal depression larger and more evenly rounded (basin shaped), outer edge of squamosal root of zygoma with a strong and abrupt upward curve or bend near base; posterior projection of palate broader; foramina ovale more broadly open and looking more directly downward [in *sartorii* they are narrowed and look more obliquely forward and outward]; basioccipital with a strongly developed constriction or notch on each side immediately in front of condyles; mastoids larger, descending on outer sides of paroccipital processes; molariform teeth larger; crown of 2d lower premolar much longer; crown of 3d lower premolar thicker and larger in every way; true molars nearly the same size as in *sartorii* although the last is slightly larger.

Measurements.—Type specimen (♂ ad.): total length 1125; tail vertebrae 140; hind foot 273; height at shoulder 572.

Skull.—Type specimen (♂ ad.): basal length 163; occipitonasal length 157; least breadth of frontals between horn cores and orbits 68; breadth across posterior rims of orbits 73.5; breadth of horn cores just below burr 77; zygomatic breadth 82; least interorbital breadth 44; length of nasals 59; joint length of basioccipital and basisphenoid 45.5; length of upper molar series on alveoli 50; length of antler 113. Adult ♀ from Apazote, Campeche: basal length 160; occipitonasal length 161; length of nasals 57.5; breadth of frontals at posterior corner, of orbits 57; least interorbital breadth 39; palatal length 109; length of upper molar series on alveoli 52.5.